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BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT



Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1962

W. A. POLLITT,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. TUFT,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1 9 6 2

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :
W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(commenced duties 1st September, 1962).

Chief Public Health Inspector :
E. TUFT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :
R. K. FRANCIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :
G. KINREAD, M.A.P.H.I.
K. WADDINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.
H. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Inspector	.....	R. A. THOMPSON
Clerk	.....	G. POWELL
Shorthand-Typists	.....	Mrs. R. JACKSON, Miss C. PARKER
Part-Time Typist	.....	Mrs. N. BYRON
Clerk Typist	.....	Mrs. M. ELLIS

Members of the Health and Market Committee, 1962

Councillor J. J. BLACKWELL (Chairman).
The Worshipful the Mayor, Ald. S. PEERS, J.P., C.C. (ex-officio).
Deputy Mayor, Alderman P. H. HALL, J.P. (ex-officio).
Aldermen: Miss V. CRUTCHLEY, J. W. RIMMER, B.E.M.
Councillors:

T. ASTBURY, C. E. BRODIE, A.F.Inst.Pet., M.R.S.H.,
Mrs. C. ESSERY, G. GREAVES, E. E. LALLEY,
T. G. N. HENNAH, W. JONES, Mrs. I. D. REEVES,
Mrs. P. B. RICHARDS.

Town Clerk :
R. J. BERNIE, LL.B. (Lond).

BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1 9 6 2

Office : St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester
———— Telephone No.: Chester 24678 —————

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

To: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of
THE BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1962.

The Birth Rate of 23.82 again shows a slight increase, the Rate for 1961 being 23.57. The Rate for England and Wales is 18.0.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 27.38 is an increase on previous years. Nearly half the deaths occur in the peri-natal period. The Rate for England and Wales is 21.4.

There has been one maternal death reported during the year.

The Crude Death Rate is 7.65 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 8.08 in 1961. The Rate for England and Wales is 11.9.

Measles was again the most prevalent Infectious Disease notified, reflecting the epidemic which affected the whole of Merseyside.

Dysentery showed a marked increase during this year, though there were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

The results of the Analysis of articles of food shows that 17 were unsound, and together with the list of private complaints received in the department, indicates that no relaxation in the vigilant samples of foodstuffs can be permitted. This is of particular interest as the Borough is about to become a Food and Drugs Authority and to be responsible for its own sampling.

Complaints concerning the discolouration and flavour of the water supply resulted in the Committee visiting stations of the West Cheshire Water Board, details of which are given in the Report. All regular samples of water supplied to the town were satisfactory when submitted to a chemical and bacterial examination.

Included at the end of the Report is an extract from my Annual Report as Divisional Medical Officer to the South West Cheshire Division of which the Borough of Ellesmere Port forms part.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and for the co-operation and assistance of the staff of the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. POLLITT,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS



Population	.....	46,120
Area (acres)	.....	9,144
Number of houses and flats in the area	.....	13,654
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	.....	£3,204,704
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (1963/64)	.....	Estimated £12,500

The Natural Increase in Population (that is, excess of births over deaths) is shown in the following tables.

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population	Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
1947	... 29,670	... 15.9	1955	... 36,010	... 12.16
1948	... 30,860	... 13.3	1956	... 36,830	... 12.51
1949	... 31,290	... 10.88	1957	... 37,580	... 13.25
1950	... 32,110	... 10.33	1958	... 38,420	... 13.25
1951	... 32,670	... 7.89	1959	... 39,590	... 12.83
1952	... 33,680	... 12.29	1960	... 40,920	... 15.44
1953	... 34,470	... 13.75	1961	... 44,810	... 15.49
1954	... 35,130	... 11.04	1962	... 46,120	... 16.17

The Natural Increase in Population (that is, excess of births over deaths) 1947-62 (England and Wales).

Year	Per 1,000 Population	Year	Per 1,000 Population
1947	... 8.5	1955	... 3.3
1948	... 7.1	1956	... 4.0
1949	... 5.0	1957	... 4.6
1950	... 4.2	1958	... 4.7
1951	... 3.0	1959	... 4.1
1952	... 4.0	1960	... 5.6
1953	... 4.1	1961	... 5.4
1954	... 3.9	1962	... 6.1

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

for the Year 1962

(Compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General)



LIVE BIRTHS

						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	546	503	1049
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	23	27	50
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						569	530	1099
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.82
Corrected Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.52
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births								4.6%

STILL BIRTHS

						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						7	8	15

Total live and still births: 1,114.
Still birth rate 14.36 per 1,000 total live and still births.
The average number of births per annum in the years 1947-1961 was 758.

TABLE of NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS and BIRTH RATES
1947 — 1961

Year	No.	Birth Rate	Year	No.	Birth Rate
1947	730	24.60	1955	733	20.35
1948	665	21.54	1956	775	19.98
1949	673	21.50	1957	804	21.39
1950	614	19.31	1958	832	21.66
1951	604	18.48	1959	853	23.06
1952	674	20.01	1960	964	23.56
1953	707	20.50	1961	1055	23.57
1954	692	19.70			
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1961	...	...	...	...	18.0
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1960	...	...	...	...	17.4
Birth Rate, Administrative County of Cheshire, 1961	...	...			17.4

DEATHS

Males 208

Females 145

Total 353

Death Rate 7.65, Corrected Death Rate 12.39, Comparability Factor 1.62.

**TABLE of NUMBER OF DEATHS and DEATH RATES
1947 — 1961**

Year	No.	Death Rate	Year	No.	Death Rate
1947	257	8.66	1955	295	8.19
1948	252	8.19	1956	314	8.52
1949	223	9.54	1957	306	8.14
1950	282	11.76	1958	323	8.41
1951	346	10.59	1959	345	8.71
1952	260	7.71	1960	332	8.11
1953	233	8.97	1961	362	8.08
1954	304	8.65			

The average number of deaths per annum in the years 1947—1961 was 295.

Death Rate, England and Wales: 11.9 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE of INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Number	Rate
All infants, per 1,000 live births ...	30	27.38
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	30	28.58
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ...	17	15.46
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age ...	14	12.73
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	29	26.03
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...		21.4

TABLE of INFANT MORTALITY 1947—1961

Year	1,000 births	Year	1,000 births
1947	56.16	1955	25.92
1948	33.08	1956	23.22
1949	31.20	1957	16.16
1950	35.83	1958	30.04
1951	31.45	1959	23.44
1952	31.15	1960	19.71
1953	22.63	1961	14.21
1954	31.79		

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	83
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) ...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	.89

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The following services are available :—

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester undertakes free bacteriological examination of milk, water and other specimens for Local Authorities.

Food and Drugs administration is carried out by the County Council, and their officers submit samples for examination by the County Analyst.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The Ambulance Service for the district operates under the direction of the County Council with the help of the Chester City Ambulance acting as an emergency service. The Ambulance Depot is situated at Ellesmere Port.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

Three full-time District Nurses are engaged under the direction of the County Council in Ellesmere Port, and an additional one in Little Sutton.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

These are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port; the Welfare Centre, Little Sutton the Castrol Social Club, Overpool; and the Village Hall, Ince.

Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, Aural, Ante and Post Natal Clinics are organised under the supervision of specialists at Ellesmere Port.

A School Clinic with Dental Services is also held at the Welfare Centre, Ellesmere Port, and Little Sutton.

The premises at Stanney Lane are new buildings which became available for use at the close of the year 1961. They include the provision of a new Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped adults, as well as a Day Nursery.

HOSPITALS :

The Clatterbridge General and Isolation Hospitals, in addition to the Ellsmere Port and District Hospital, serve the town for most purposes.

MATERNITY :

Hospital provision is at Clatterbridge, where patients are under the supervision of the Consulting Obstetrician who attends the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre.

In addition there is a separate maternity home at Heswall.

MIDWIVES :

There are seven midwives practising in the district, all of whom are employed by the County Council.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for the compulsory removal to a hospital or County Council Hostel of aged and infirm persons who are in need of care and attention, and are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of health workers, and every effort is made to avoid compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons from their homes.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	1	1
2. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—	—
3. Syphilis	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	20	2	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	17	49
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	23	17	40
18. Coronary disease, angina	45	29	74
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
20. Other heart diseases	10	17	27
21. Other circulatory diseases	3	4	7
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	20	17	37
24. Bronchitis	13	6	19
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ...	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	4	2	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	16	17	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	208	145	353

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the period 1953—1962 is shown in the following table, which gives the case rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year	Scarlet		Enteric		Erysipelas		Measles		Whooping	
	Fever	Diphtheria	Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Cough	Whooping	Cough		
1953	1.68	0.029	0.00	0.34	6.03	2.52				
1954	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.58	4.32				
1955	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.48	5.58				
1956	1.35	0.00	0.05	1.06	8.09	4.20				
1957	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	32.41	1.75				
1958	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.76	0.76				
1959	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.92	2.50				
1960	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	19.96	0.48				
1961	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.65	0.51				
1962	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.04	10.96	0.45				

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CASES

Disease	Central	Grange	Victoria	Westminster	Stanlow	Poole	Sutton	Whitby	Total
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	7
Whooping Cough	2	9	—	1	—	6	1	2	21
Measles ...	54	282	73	63	54	71	120	187	904
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dysentery	10	25	4	4	3	26	61	19	152
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	10
Total	66	317	80	69	60	109	188	210	1099

TABLE OF AGE GROUPS SHOWING THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES—1962

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	1	1	9	9	2	9
1 year	—	—	—	2	27	26	4	1
2 years	—	—	4	4	63	55	8	18
3 years	1	—	1	—	58	56	4	7
4 years	—	—	—	3	57	53	6	5
5—9 years	2	2	2	3	225	233	18	18
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	9	12	11	3
15—24 years	1	—	—	—	2	9	3	10
25 years and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	18
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	5	2	8	13	451	453	63	89

PUERPERAL
PYREXIA

2

	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Typhoid Fever		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	3	4	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	4	6	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances

WATER SUPPLY :

The mains of the West Cheshire Water Board supply the entire area, and from them there is a plentiful supply.

The water is laid into the houses, with the following exceptions: two cottages at Great Sutton served by one stand-pipe. All houses in the Parish of Ince now have a supply of water laid into the houses.

The water throughout the district is piped from the pumping stations at Hooton, Prenton and Mouldsworth; also the new Treatment Works at Great Sutton which were brought into commission in January, 1958, and receives water from the River Dee.

The Committee, at its meeting in September of the year, expressed concern following recent discolouration and condition of the water supply that had taken place, as also the complaints received by the department upon the matter. Subsequently at the invitation of the Board, following representation made to them, a visit was paid by Members to the Pumping Station at the intake of the River Dee, followed by an inspection of the Great Sutton Works. The Engineer and Manager outlined the scope and activities of his Board, and the measures adopted to ensure the provision of an adequate and wholesome water supply is maintained throughout the area, for which they are responsible, and numerous questions were raised. This visit proved most helpful to the Committee, who were thus enabled at first hand to appreciate the difficulties being encountered.

The Hooton Pumping Station, it is understood, is not in use, merely being kept in reserve, and softening operations are still temporarily suspended at the other stations.

During the year fifty-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and nine samples for chemical analysis, from the flamed tape in the softening house of two pumping stations and the Treatment Works at Great Sutton.

The following are the results of a sample of water taken for Bacteriological Examination from the pumping station at Prenton on the 24th April, 1962, and this is a fair specimen of the average result from all fifty-nine samples throughout the year.

It is understood that apart from routine samples of water sent to an independent Analyst for examination, daily samples are also taken for bacteriological examination by the Board's own chemist and analyst.

Similarly appended is a copy of the analyst's report on the Chemical Analysis of a sample taken from the Sutton Hall Treatment Works on the 29th August, 1962. All samples taken from two of the Board's pumping stations were hard in character, though not to a degree which could be considered unsatisfactory.

Bacterological Report

on the

Examination of a Sample of Water

Received: 24th April, 1962 from WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Labelled: Prenton Pumping Station

Date: 24/4/62 10.30

Taken by: B. CHARLTON

Witness: —

Signed: B. CHARLTON

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°-22°C.

Number of Colonies

developing on Agar: 0 per ml 1 per ml 1 per ml

	Present in	Absent from	Probable Number
Presumptive Coliform Reaction ...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. Coli (Type 1) ...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction ...	— ml	100 ml	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and of very satisfactory bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

30th April, 1962.

Chemical Analysis

on the

Examination of a Sample of Water

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 29th August, 1962, from
WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD, labelled SUTTON
HALL TREATMENT WORKS, LABORATORY TAP.

Taken by: B. Charlton. Witness: — Date: 28.8.62 08.10.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Clear and bright. Turbidity: Less than 3.
Colour: 10. Odour: Nil.
pH: 8.8. Free Carbon Dioxide: Absent.
Electric Conductivity: 170. Total Solids: 110.
Chlorine present as Chloride: 19. Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 25.
Hardness: Total 50. Carbonate: 25. Non-Carbonate: 25.
Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.3. Nitrite Nitrogen: Absent.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000. Oxygen Absorbed: 1.0.
Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.048. Residual Chlorine: Absent.
Metals: Iron 0.04, Aluminium 0.09, Zinc, Lead, Copper - Absent.

REPORT

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, slightly alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from very minute traces of iron and aluminium. The water is soft in character and has fairly low content of mineral and saline constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are considered satisfactory and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

6th September, 1962.

The following information has been supplied by the Engineer to the West Cheshire Water Board.

1. Particulars of any new source of public supply:

None.

2. Improvements to existing source of public supply:

None.

3. Any important extension of mains:

Extensions of distribution mains have been made to the numerous estates throughout the Borough but no large diameter mains have been extended.

4. Have pipe supplies been satisfactory in quality and quantity?

The water supply in the area has been satisfactory in quality, but in the Chester Road, Whitby, area poor pressure has been experienced.

5. Is any part of the district in need of an improved water supply?

Consequent on the poor pressure complaints referred to in Question 4, sanction has been given for the Board to make cross-connections between the 21" and 22" diameter mains at the Sportsmans Arms and 9" and 6" diameter mains at Wolverham Road to improve the pressure in this area.

6. Information as to the resumption, or otherwise, of water softening treatment for domestic supply.

It was not possible to resume softening of the Board's borehole supplies during the year.

The taste problems are negligible and the use of Chlorine Dioxide in the final treatment has helped in the elimination of this problem.

7. The average consumption per head per day is estimated to be:

Domestic purpose—	34 gallons
Industry and commerce—	26 gallons

Total:	<u>60 gallons</u>
--------	-------------------

Sampling of Food and Drugs

The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council has kindly supplied the following particulars of samples obtained in the Borough of Ellesmere Port and forwarded to the Public Analyst during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

LIST OF SAMPLES OBTAINED IN THE ELLESMERE PORT MUNICIPAL BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No. adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Apples	1	0
Butter	1	0
Beefpaste	1	0
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	0
Beef Suet	1	0
Bread, Slice of	2	2
Cider	1	0
Casserole Steak	3	1
Cream	1	0
Cough Linctus (Blackcurrant)	1	0
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	0
Crab, Tinned	1	1
Cabbage	1	0
Cordial, Bl. Flavour	1	0
Cauliflower	1	0
Carrots	1	0
Cheese Brie	1	0
Camphorated Oil	1	0
Curry Powder	1	0
Chocolate Whisky Liqueurs	1	1
Flour, S.R.	1	0
Fish Paste	2	0
Fish Cakes	2	2
Flour	1	0
Ginger Beer	1	0
Glucose	1	0
Gin	1	0
Ice Cream	2	0
Jam, Strawberry	2	0
Jam, Apple and Blackberry	1	0
Jelly	1	0
Lard	1	0
Lemonade	1	1
Milk	84	6
Mayonnaise	1	0
Meat Paste	1	0
Margarine, 10 per cent. Butter	1	0
Margarine	1	0
Milk, Condensed	1	0
Perry	1	0
Pickle, Mixed	2	1
Parkin	1	0
Pork Pies	1	1
Peas, Tinned	1	1
Rum	1	0

Saccharin Tabs.	...	...	...	...	1	.....	0
Sausage, Pork	...	...	...	...	2	.....	0
Sausage, Beef	...	...	...	...	2	.....	0
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	1	.....	0
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	1	.....	0
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	1	.....	0
Whisky	...	...	...	...	2	.....	0
					<hr/>		<hr/>
					146		17
					<hr/>		<hr/>

Particulars of Samples not up to standard :

<i>No. of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1. Milk.	13.3 per cent deficient in fat, 3.5 per cent deficient in non-fatty solids.	Seller cautioned.
2. Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	No action.
3. Tinned Crab.	3 ppm. Phenols in wrapping paper.	Supplier cautioned.
4. Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	No action.
5. Slice of Bread.	Dark stain - rust and oil.	Bakers cautioned.
6. Slice of Bread.	Contained a piece of black matter.	Bakers cautioned.
7. Fish Cakes.	34.3 per cent deficient in fish.	Informal, See below (No. 11).
8. Pork Pies.	Heavily contaminated with mould.	Sellers fined £10 and £21.17.6 costs.
9. Milk Channel IIs.	10 per cent. deficient in fat.	Seller cautioned.
10. Milk.	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	Seller cautioned.
11. Fish Cakes.	10.9 per cent. deficient in fish.	Seller cautioned.
12. Lemonade.	Abnormal odour resembling turpentine concentration not sufficient to prove presence.	Manufacturers cautioned.
13. Mixed Pickles.	Contaminated with mites and a small fly resembling a fruit fly.	Manufacturers fined £10 and £15 costs.
14. Milk.	Pupae of an insect on the inside of the bottle and had the characteristics of the pupae of drosophila. One loose in the milk.	Wholesalers fined £25 and £8.8.0 costs.
15. Tinned Cas-serole Steak.	Contents of the tin included a large beetle.	Canner fined £25 and £6.16.0 costs.
16. Chocolate Whisky Liquers.	Alcohol in liquid centre equivalent to 34 per cent. of whisky of 35° U.P.	Manufacturer cautioned.
17. Tinned Peas.	Contained foreign body (slug).	Fined £10 and £6.8.0 costs.

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers :

<i>No.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Nature.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.	Private Purchaser.	Adhesive plaster in meat.	Manufacturers fined £20.
2.	School.	Suspected glass in school milk.	Glass found in bottle. Suppliers cautioned.
3.	School.	Foreign body and some hair found in school milk.	Suppliers cautioned.
4.	Private Purchaser.	Bread	See Nos. 5 & 6 on Samples list.
5.	Private Purchaser.	Bread	See Nos. 5 & 6 on Samples list.
6.	Private Purchaser.	Splinter of wood in meat pie.	Manufacturer cautioned.
7.	Private	Piece of wire in meat pie.	Manufacturer fined £3.
8.	School.	Suspected glass in school milk.	Glass found in bottle. Insufficient evidence. No action.
9.	School.	Foreign body in school milk.	Tiny piece of wood. No action.
10.	Private Purchaser.	Metal in corned beef.	Manufacturers fined £5.
11.	Private Purchaser.	Contaminated pork pies.	See No. 8 on Samples list.
12.	School.	Suspected glass in school milk.	Glass sucked through straw into child's mouth. Suppliers fined £10 and £5.5.0 costs.
13.	Private Purchaser.	Lemonade.	See No. 12 on Samples list.
14.	Private Purchaser.	Pickles suspected to contain insects.	Opened by purchaser. No action.
	Private Purchaser.	Cheese - deterioration.	Further sample submitted certified as genuine.
15.	Private Purchaser.	Pickles.	See No. 13 on Samples list.
16.	Private Purchaser.	Milk.	See No. 14 on Samples list.
17.	Private Purchaser.	Small beetle in tinned peas.	Sellers cautioned.
18.	Private Purchaser.	Fly in iced lolly.	Manufacturers fined £20 and 12/6d. costs.
19.	Private Purchaser.	Orange drink - taste.	Black mark inside bottle, referred to manufacturers.
20.	Private Purchaser.	Pieces of button in a sliced loaf.	Bakers fined £15 and £3.3.0 costs.
21.	Private Purchaser.	Pieces of stone in fish cake.	Manufacturer fined £20 and £3.13.0 costs.
22.	Private Purchaser.	Tinned steak.	See No. 15 on Samples list.
23.	Private Purchaser.	Bracelet in milk.	Milk suppliers verbally cautioned.

Annual Report
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR
1 9 6 2

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of
THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit details of the work carried out by the department in relation to the Sanitary Circumstances and inspection of the Borough as applicable to environmental hygiene.

The year has been most busy, indicating the increasing duties and responsibilities taking place in step with the development of the district and of new legislation.

There have been staff changes with two typists being appointed, as also a further inspector added to the establishment. This should help considerably, although with the possibility of the Borough Council becoming a Food and Drugs Authority, and of the need to increase the tempo of smoke control, consideration will be required to engage further staff.

Whilst it may be said a great deal of the work carried out remains unspectacular, it is nevertheless important to ensure standards are maintained and the department operating with efficiency, as there can be no room for complacency. This can soon manifest itself in an emergency, so that the department must ever be alert and placed in a position to be able to cope with its problems.

It is essential a close co-operation is maintained with other departments of the Council as responsibilities do not cease at private ownership, and it is only by such co-operation that the Council may be assured the aspects of public health, as applicable, are receiving correct attention.

The report is designed to afford an indication of the state and condition of various matters for which the department is charged both by Statute and otherwise, and it is hoped a perusal will give some idea not only of the scope of work that has received attention, but to assess the position as to any shortcomings.

Finally, I would like to express appreciation to the members of the Health and Market Committee and Borough Council for the confidence and consideration shown to me, also to the staff for their loyalty and support without whom this report could not have been possible. I also desire to express appreciation to the Town Clerk and all other Chief Officers for their help given to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

E. TUFT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Inspections

Nature of Inspections	Number
Dwelling Houses (General)	258
Dwelling Houses (Slum Clearance)	159
Housing (Applications to acquire)	173
Housing (Sale of Corporation Houses)	126
Housing (Application for Improvement Grants)	458
Housing (Westminster Ward Scheme)	452
Rent Act, 1957	13
Reinspections to work in progress	500
Rehousing Priority Applications—Inspections ..	15
Other Visits ..	22
Schools	11
Slaughterhouse	783
Food Premises—General	987
Mobile Traders	292
Public Market	122
School Canteens	8
Factory Canteens	61
Licensed Premises	96
Milk Distributors	97
Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination:	
1—Milk	98
2—Ice-cream	62
3—Other Foods	—
4—Rinse Water (Catering Est.)	6
5—Swabs (Equipment)	—
6—Drinking Water	27
7—Swimming Pool Water	5
Factories: Mechanical	37
Non-mechanical	—
Water Supply	67
Atmospheric Pollution—Smoke Observations ..	146
Special Observations	36
Industrial Plant	116
Smoke Filter and SO ₂ Apparatus	624
Smoke Control Area	1632
Dust Bins	625
Sewage Installations	20
Drainage Inspections	205
Ditches and Watercourses	163
Piggeries	2
Infectious Diseases: Enquiries	291
Other Visits	793
Disinfections	78
Specimens submitted for	
Bacteriological Examination:	
1—Faeces	438
2—Swabs	—
Pest Control: 1—Inspections and Disinfestations	1968
Shops Act	434
Pet Animals Act	6
Barbers and Hairdressers	19
References to other Departments and	836
Miscellaneous Visits	
Interviews	1249
Refuse Disposal	351
Offensive Accumulations	60
TOTAL ..	15027

Housing

The problems associated with Housing have still occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the department during the year under review, and it is anticipated will continue to do so for some time to come. Apart from activities in slum clearance and repairs, a great deal requires to be carried out in the field of improvements to property, as also the question of overcrowding which presents itself on numerous occasions.

Comment upon the problem of improvements has been made in other reports and following receipt of a Circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August of this year, requesting Local Authorities throughout the country to take steps to stimulate action by owners of sub-standard properties to provide basic amenities, a pilot survey was carried out in selected areas involving some two hundred and fifty houses. Arising from this survey and a report submitted to Committee, consultation took place with various owners when it did appear they would respond to the approach now made. Apart from one owner of tenanted property who is continuing to improve houses without the assistance of grant aid, no other progress has been achieved.

It was evident from this survey that where houses of this category had become owner/occupied, an effort in most cases had been made by them to provide some form of basic amenity without grant. On the other hand, in the case of pensioners they were quite unable to have the work carried out, either because they could not cope with the upset or for financial reasons.

The position does seem to indicate that notwithstanding owners of tenanted property may increase rents by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their share of the cost of improvement, the reluctance to improve appears in the main to stem from the fact that the property concerned must still be available for letting in the event of the existing tenancy terminating, whereas under normal circumstances a decontrolled letting would apply with rent payable subject to agreement of both parties, or even available for sale. With some owners the latter course would most certainly be adopted, thus often resulting in houses remaining vacant over a long period, whilst awaiting for the highest bidder. This is a loss to the Local Authority as well as that of useful accommodation being dormant.

There can be no doubt that unless some form of legislation is brought into operation, no real effort for tenants will be forthcoming, and at the time of writing this report there is a clear

indication that the Government propose to initiate a form of compulsion long awaited by many people who have felt it was the only way to get to grips with the problem. Apart from the important fact that a section of the community are being deprived amenities to which all at to-day's standards are justly entitled, the life of the property is being seriously curtailed and may finally have to be dealt with as unfit dwellings.

Some reference has previously been made of the difficulties experienced in rehousing occupants from certain areas under slum clearance, thus resulting in delay with the completion of the programme. This will now to some extent be rectified and found possible to accelerate activities in view of the fact that schemes for certain areas have been agreed by the Council, although it is not envisaged that rehousing will take place within the next twelve months or so. When once building operations are commenced the people can be more reconciled their needs are going to be fulfilled.

In a revised programme for the Childer Thornton area there may be a distinct possibility of being able to re-house all the remaining tenants in that locality who will be displaced by slum clearance procedure. This will be commendable and very much appreciated.

Proposals for Little Sutton still await to be finalised, and it is hoped they will not be long delayed.

It was found possible during the year to report to Committee that rehousing in the Village of Ince had been completed, and it was agreed Members should pay a visit to the area.

The scheme of improvement and repair to seven houses in the Westminster Ward reported upon in last year's report is practically completed and further schemes are about to be prepared for submission to the Council and the Ministry. Whilst this type of work requires a great deal of painstaking effort, the ultimate results are quite gratifying and well received by the tenants.

A further detailed report was presented to Committee early in 1963, regarding acquisition of property, and agreement reached as to the programme to be prepared.

Reports were submitted to Committee and Council in connection with the following properties under Slum Clearance:—

Ince Hall Lodge.
65/67, Red Lion Lane, Little Sutton.
59, Victoria Road, Ellesmere Port.
16/18, Vale Road, Whitby.

All were dealt with on an informal basis and rehousing completed, except for the last named property which has been declared a Clearance Order, and one tenant remains to be granted alternative accommodation.

Demolition and clearance of the site has been undertaken in respect of the following properties previously reported upon and confirmed:—

9/17, Lower Mersey Street, Ellesmere Port.

1/7, Queen Street, Ellesmere Port.

61/71, Vale Road, Whitby.

19/23, Red Lion Lane, Little Sutton.

In respect of the original programme submitted and approved, ten properties still remain for consideration having been inevitably delayed, chiefly on account of rehousing difficulties. Fifty-two houses which were not included in the first instance have in the meantime been dealt with under the second period.

In connection with Improvement Grants, twenty applications were received and considered during the year. Seventeen related to Standard Grant, and three to Discretionary. Of the Standard Grants, thirteen were for the five amenities; one for the installation of wash-hand basin and hot water supply; two for the provision of internal w.c. and food store; and one for internal w.c. only. Grant, of course, is payable for part, provided that on completion the house is equipped with all five amenities. The total amount for approval and the payments made totalled £2,217 12s.

Detailed inspections have been carried out in those cases following application by sitting tenants to purchase their Corporation dwelling, with several items of works of repair, as shown in a schedule being carried out before the sale was completed.

Inspections have continued to be made in respect of application to the Corporation for an advance under the Housing Acts to acquire privately owned property. This arrangement, whereby applicants must complete all necessary repairs before an advance is made, is considered satisfactory and does ensure the dwellings are brought to a good state of repair. The number of houses so inspected totalled seventy-two, being an increase of eight over the previous year.

The number of Corporation houses constructed during the year from figures as supplied by the Borough Architect/Housing Director was two hundred and forty-seven. This shows an increase of eighty-two. One hundred and sixty-six houses were erected by private enterprise, being a decrease of one hundred and thirty-three for the previous year. The scheme for the rehousing of overspill from the City of Liverpool continues in operation.

Cases of overcrowding, or application for rehousing priority in respect of other health reasons, are investigated and reported upon to the Housing (Estates) Sub-committee, as found necessary. In this connection fifteen cases were so investigated, and of this number four were offered Corporation accommodation. None of the cases were statutorily overcrowded.

In respect of works of repair to private property, seventy-three informal notice, together with four Abatement Notices, were served upon owners of domestic property within the provisions of the Public Health Act in connection with the existence of Statutory Nuisances. All were complied with.

A great deal of housing repair work has been carried out by owners through informal action by the department, for in the main property owners and agents do endeavour to meet their responsibilities to carry out any necessary repairs whenever they find it possible to do so.

In the operation of the Rent Act, 1957, one application was received for Certificate of Disrepair. This was subsequently cancelled after work had been completed and one Certificate was granted as to the Remedying of Defects.

The number of dustbins supplied to property during the year was six hundred and twenty-five, of which seventy-five were supplied subject to an annual charge made upon the property. Five undertakings were cancelled by the Committee on receiving a report in each instance. Action is taken by the department on Annual Charge as a result of the non-compliance with an informal notice served upon the owner requiring him to provide a dustbin within fourteen days, or on the initial request of owners of property. The total number of bins so supplied since the scheme was inaugurated in June, 1950, to the 31st December, 1962, is eleven hundred. This is considered to be most satisfactory.

The annual charge for all new undertakings is 7/6d.

The type of dustbin in use in the Borough is the B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet.

In respect of the use of the paper sack as a container for the reception of refuse, the Borough Council decided to continue with the system on a permanent basis, not only for the area covered by the pilot scheme, of which details were given in last year's report, but to make an extension and include adjacent domestic property.

A number of owner-occupiers of houses have requested consent to utilise the paper sack, and a legal ruling upon the matter is awaited from the Town Clerk. The Council do not operate a municipal bin scheme, leaving owners and occupiers free to make their own provision or avail themselves of the annual charge.

Quite apart from other benefits derived with the paper sack system the collectors found a decided advantage with its use during the severe weather conditions experienced last winter. Their task in emptying traditional type dustbins, often enough frozen in the snow, must have been an unenviable one, and it is hoped that over a period of time the paper sack will be brought into use throughout the whole of the Borough. The County Council have agreed to their utilisation at the Sutton Beeches Old People's Home, and certain schools. Various industrial undertakings have also inaugurated the system following discussions with the department. Several enquiries upon the use of the system have been received, including one by the Town Clerk from an Authority in Australia.

The new public conveniences in the Westminster Ward have now been brought into use, and will provide satisfactory facilities for this area. Free washing facilities are available, as also at the conveniences situate on the Town Centre.

Conditions prevailing at the conveniences in the Sutton Ward were found not satisfactory, and recommendations made to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. It is understood the position at both premises is receiving attention by the appropriate Committee.

It is most unfortunate that in this day and age so much vandalism should occur when amenities such as sanitary conveniences provided for the public have to suffer damage, for which there appears to be very little explanation.

Apart from letters of complaint received requesting an inspection of premises, eight hundred and seventy-seven verbal complaints were made at the office. This shows a slight decrease over the previous year. In addition, many enquiries are made to the department for advice, etc., in respect of numerous items as arise within the provisions of the Housing Act, or other matters of a character affecting our work.

Seven hundred and twenty applications were dealt with for Search Certificates by means of memoranda through the Town Clerk's Department. This is an increase since the last report.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Control of this type of dwelling passed from the Public Health Act with the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, necessitating a change in procedure in dealing with applications.

The Planning Committee are now charged with granting, or refusing planning consent with Health Committee responsible for the issue of site licences following the decision made on the planning aspect. Model standards have been issued by the Ministry in respect of the conditions which may be attached to site licences, and the Council have agreed to impose these conditions.

There were no new applications during the year for site licences, and one of the existing ceased to be used. The conditions prevailing at the remaining two continue satisfactorily.

WATER SUPPLY

Whilst there has been considerable improvement in respect of discolouration, and reference to this has been made earlier in the report, complaints of the problem did occur over a period of some three weeks, apparently arising as a result of a "shut-down" at the Sutton Treatment Works whilst replacement and maintenance work was being undertaken, and the Borough received its supply from the Mouldsworth Pumping Station. It is understood the problem arose arising from a reversal of flow and turbulence in the mains.

Severe difficulties occurred in maintaining supplies to property during the period of the hard wintry conditions that were experienced last winter, with some areas having to rely upon stand-pipes. A great deal of work was carried out by the department in an endeavour to ensure no houses were without water, and the help and support afforded by the officers of the Water Board was much appreciated. It was not, however, realised by everyone to whom approaches had to be made that absence of a supply could well present a potential health hazard. There can be no doubt the cause of the trouble with frozen pipes outside premises was in a number of instances due, unfortunately, to their being laid at insufficient depth.

Food

A close attention in the important aspect of our work embracing the whole field of food preparation, handling, conditions of premises, sampling, food hygiene, etc., has been applied, but not to the extent considered being satisfactory. A rota system on the minimum number of inspections that should be made during the course of a year was laid down some time ago, but unfortunately, due to other commitments on the department from time to time, it has never been found possible to maintain the inspection service on that basis.

Whilst close co-operation has been continued with all aspects of the food trades and an excellent spirit of goodwill prevails, largely through the efforts of the Clean Food Joint Consultative Committee, regular inspections of premises is essential, otherwise standards formulated for the Borough will not be maintained or for that matter improved, for there can be no question of complacency.

It is considered that in the interests of public health, every consideration must be given to the importance of hygiene and cleanliness throughout all stages of production and handling, and that every person so engaged has at least a social responsibility to maintain satisfactory standards for the benefit of the community to whom they have an obligation. Any apathy on the part of the public should not be allowed to detract from standards by the traders. Their interest is often only sharpened when an incident occurs in the form of food poisoning. So much seems to be taken for granted.

The arrangement continues whereby plans deposited with the Council for new buildings, which include shops, etc., are submitted to the department for observations before approval by the Planning Committee. This system whilst time consuming involving numerous consultations, has proved to be invaluable, and in the main is welcomed by developers who are made aware of the department's requirements in the early planning stages.

Further development has taken place in the construction of premises including food shops and stores at the Civic Centre, and arising from a decision of the Council to engage consultants to submit an overall plan for the completion of the shopping and other facilities information was prepared by the department and submitted relating to the present shopping arrangements over a given area .

Whilst a great deal of information was available from records an equal amount was required which could only be obtained by means of a survey. This type of work is generally required at short notice, involves time outside office hours, and on account of priority therefore takes precedence over other duties, particularly those of a routine character.

The problem of space provided at the rear of premises, of which comment has previously been made, has manifested itself again on several occasions. These difficulties afford ample illustration of the need for legislation to provide minimum standards of a concise nature for the size and provision of rooms for storage, washing-up, staff and amenities based on the scope and type of business. There should not be any great difficulty to providing a suitable formula for this purpose, which could be of a practical application. It would certainly ensure a more progressive outlook from the Local Authority's viewpoint.

Retail trading and food trading is to-day occupying a prominent position in business life, governed strictly by methods with the accent on sales and turnover, resulting in numerous instances of a clash between ideals which can only be resolved by legislation.

In connection with inspection of premises, nine hundred and eighty-seven visits have been made, being an increase over the last year, with eighty-eight informal notices.

It was found necessary in two instances to report adversely to Committee upon the conditions prevailing, when warnings were issued, resulting in one case of all works being carried out, which involved structural alterations, and with the other an improvement affected. This finally resolved itself completely when a change of occupancy took place, and it is pleasing to report that following further action taken by the department, the premises have been vastly improved, presenting a complete facelift. The support from all concerned was appreciated.

One other business was closed down in the use of registered food premises, following consultation taking place regarding a number of structural items and general repairs which required attention, otherwise consideration for legal proceedings would have had to be considered. Registration was finally cancelled without service of notice.

Consideration in another instance was given at a special meeting of the Committee to the question of whether or not toilets for the use of patrons shall be provided. In this case Committee accepted an undertaking that staff toilets would be available at

all times for this purpose, and suitable arrangements were made for a notice to this effect to be exhibited upon the premises.

Whilst it has always been the policy, particularly in new development where meals are to be served upon the premises, that facilities should be provided for patrons, and whilst to some extent progress has been made, the advent of the Public Health Act, 1961, containing a clause whereby the definition of refreshment house has been extended which will therefore enable a local authority to require the provision of conveniences at such premises, is to be welcomed.

In furtherance of the policy of refrigeration and to ensure that proper control is being made, particularly in the case of deep freeze, checks are made as to the loading line and temperature of the unit. In some cases food above the line of freezing has been due to the customer selecting or searching for their commodity and thus stacking packets of frozen food in the process of doing so. Several instances occurred whereby food was rejected owing to failure of refrigeration.

There are now one hundred and seventy-nine premises in the Borough registered within the provisions of the Act, and comprise: storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream, 114; manufacture and sale of ice-cream, 2; preparation storage and sale of preserved food, 63.

Fourteen new registrations were made during the year, twelve in respect of ice-cream and two for preserved foods. Four notifications were received in respect of change of occupancy, the business remaining as previously registered. Two registrations were revoked and one registration amended from manufacture of ice-cream to that for sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

A further increase is shown in respect of mobile trading with eight new applications during the year for registration of Hawkers of Food within the provisions contained in the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. Two were for the sale of bread and confectionery, two for greengrocery, one fish cakes and three sale of meat pies. Four revocations were made in respect of greengrocery, so that the total number on the register is forty-nine.

This number must not be confused with the total of traders operating mobile vehicles, as registration is not necessary when operating from premises as open shop within the Borough, and there are a number which do so.

Inspection of vehicles is undertaken at varying intervals in order to ensure compliance is being maintained with the regulations, etc., and whilst no formal action was taken, ten informal notices were served. These were promptly complied with and no further proceedings necessary.

Visits on a weekly basis are made to the Council's six-day market for the purpose of the inspection of food exposed or stored for sale, as also to ensure that conditions are satisfactory on the market generally. One stall was demolished in connection with development on the Town Centre, leaving a total of thirteen used for the sale of food.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Clean Food Joint Consultative Committee continues to play its important role in the aims of clean food handling, and one meeting was held with two sub-committee meetings. Mr. F. Burrows, Master Butcher, was again elected as Chairman for the ensuing year.

The highlight of the year was the production of the Clean Food Handbook which provoked favourable comment and had every appearance of being well received. A novel feature was the insertion of a crossword puzzle depicting food hygiene, and although three prizes were offered in different classes, it was a disappointment that no entries were submitted.

The number of copies available for distribution depended upon the extent of advertisement, and the support given in this direction as also the fact that two thousand copies were purchased by the Council, enabled a limited circulation to be made throughout the Borough. This took the form of one copy being delivered to every alternate house. It would have been ideal to have had sufficient for each householder, but owing to expense involved was not found possible.

Series of lectures were again conducted over the winter months not only to food handlers engaged in retail trades, but also to employees at factory canteens. Certificates were issued to thirty-five personnel, and the total number of staff trained since the inception of the scheme has now topped the thousand mark. In addition to this scheme, arrangements have been completed with the management of one large undertaking whereby lectures are given at regular intervals to food handlers who have been newly engaged by the Company.

In association with the Central College of Further Education, Eastham, arrangements were completed with the Royal Society of Health to be recognised as an approved training centre for the examination in catering hygiene and kindred subjects, and the first course was held towards the close of the year. Sixteen candidates being senior members of catering staff, entered for the examination with fourteen satisfying the examiners, and granted the certificate. It is hoped there will be sufficient support for at least a course to be held each year, and that managements throughout will give every encouragement to their staff to attend, being an obvious asset to all concerned.

The willingness and ready support given by the Principal of the College was most stimulating and greatly appreciated.

Publicity material in the form of posters was obtained from the Ministry and distributed to selected premises at the commencement of the summer months.

It is considered that the work carried out in this field of our educational activities is most important from the public health aspect, and prevention of disease particularly associated with food poisoning.

LICENSED PREMISES

Arising from the survey carried out of this type of food business, ninety-six inspections were made and eleven informal notices served upon the owners. In consequence, work at various houses is in progress. The standard in the Borough is considered to be quite satisfactory, and will compare very favourably.

Several premises are experimenting in the use of the larger type of drinking glass primarily to overcome spillage difficulties, although it should be recorded some licensees have always held the view that it should never occur even at peak periods.

RESTAURANTS, CANTEENS, ETC.

Sixty-one routine inspections have been made in connection with this type of business, and various works of improvement and modernisation carried out.

Three new premises were opened during the year, making a total of fourteen. In addition there are twenty-eight factory canteens.

Eight inspections were paid of school canteens, and matters requiring attention were referred to the County Council as the appropriate Authority.

The opportunity is always taken during the course of inspection to rectify any errors from a food hygiene aspect which may be observed being committed by personnel, and to explain the reasons for so doing, which proves to be most effective.

Checking of temperature of water during wash-up routine continues to be carried out in order to ensure the requisite temperatures are being maintained and the principles of the double-sink method properly observed. It was not found necessary to obtain any samples for bacteriological examination.

The provision of toilet facilities at cafes and restaurants for the use of patrons has been referred to earlier in the report, and arising from a decision of Committee the question of amenities being provided at snack bars and similar premises is being investigated.

FOOD INSPECTION

Sixty-six special visits were paid to food premises at the request of owners to inspect foodstuffs, and the following were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Meat	68 tins	Peas	16 tins
Milk	7 tins	Potted Meat	20 jars
Shrimps	31 tins	Beans	10 tins
Ready Dinners	3 tins	Beef	167 lbs
Soup	28 tins	Tomato and Sausage	10 tins
Cream Rice	1 tin	Pork	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Tomatoes	38 tins	Fish	11 tins
Chicken Fillets ...	3 tins	Cooked Ham	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Halibut	18 lbs.	Turkey	31 jars
Flour	3 lbs.	Confectionery ...	25 doz. pkts
Wafer Biscuits	27 pkts		

As a result of refrigeration failure the following were rejected:

Peas	18 pkts	Arctic Roll	1 pkt
Eclairs	1 pkt	Steak & Kidney Pies	4 pkts
Roast Lamb	1 pkt	Meat and Gravy ...	4 pkts
Beans	2 pkts	Puff Pastry	8 pkts
Sponge Cakes	3 pkts	Chicken Joint	1 pkt
Sausages	7 pkts	Fish Cakes	4 pkts
Pork Chops	2 pkts		

In each instance the rejected food was disposed of under the supervision of the department.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Borough, at Ledsham, and 100 per cent. meat inspection is maintained. Visits are paid during the period slaughtering is being conducted, and as the premises are in use each day of the week with the possible exception of a Thursday, it can be readily appreciated that someone must be on duty every week-end. With the appointment of a further inspector the rota duty will be divided between three members of the staff who will operate one week in three. Some overtime payment is made by the Council.

The appointed day originally fixed by the Ministry for this slaughterhouse whereby full compliance with the constructional regulations must be made was the 1st January, 1963. However, due to various factors it was not found possible to complete all necessary works in the period allowed, and an amended date was given as the 31st March, 1963, when all matters were then completed. To ensure complete agreement, close co-operation was maintained throughout with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry.

A great deal has been achieved with the premises, resulting in a very satisfactory standard being obtained at considerable expense by the owner, who has been most co-operative and anxious to meet the wishes of the department. There still remains, however, the problem of efficient drainage, and consultants have been engaged to assist the owner in submitting a final scheme, there being no public sewer available.

To cover the interim period a licence was issued on the 1st January for a period of three months, with a further licence being issued from the 1st April to cover the remaining period of the year. This arrangement was necessary in view of the change made in the date of the appointed day.

Close liaison on a number of matters has been maintained with the Principal, Liverpool University Veterinary Station in the Wirral, and notification on the incidence of Tuberculosis in pig carcasses is sent to the Divisional Officer.

The following table relates to meat inspection carried out at this slaughterhouse during the year under review :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	652	196	5053	16011	11038
Number inspected	652	196	5053	16011	11038
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole Carcases condemned ..	1	3	28	45	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	79	22	16	946	280
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	12.26%	12.75%	0.87%	6.18%	2.61%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole Carcases condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.25%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight rejected was : 5 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs., 16 lb.

The incidence of the number of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis shows a decrease over previous years.

Generally speaking, the slaughtering facilities are mainly used by wholesale butchers with the meat being sent to meat markets at Liverpool, Birmingham and London.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act four Slaughtermen's Licences were granted, all being by way of renewal.

ICE - CREAM

Sixty-one samples of ice-cream and six lolly-ices were taken for examination from all dealers and manufacturers during the year.

Sampling on a rota basis has been maintained, whereby traders are visited at irregular intervals.

Of the sixty-one samples obtained and examined in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, thirty-three were placed in Grade I, fourteen in Grade II, five in Grade III, and three in Grade IV.

Action was taken in respect of the samples placed in Grades III and IV, which related to ice-cream obtained by the retailers from a producer situate outside the Borough, and further samples subsequently obtained. The Local Authority concerned was informed of the position. The lolly-ice samples were classified satisfactory.

There is one establishment in the Borough who manufactures by the hot-mix method, and one by complete cold-mix.

Attention has been paid to itinerant ice-cream dealers to ensure their vehicles are maintained to standard in accordance with the codes of practice in operation for this type of business.

MILK SUPPLY

There are two registered dairies and sixty-three distributors within the Borough. In addition, two distributors bring milk into the area from adjacent districts, as well as three registered wholesalers. These total figures show an increase as for the previous year. Nine registrations were revoked and ten new distributors added to the register.

There are eight milk vending machines being operated in the district, six by a producer/retailer from farm premises outside the Borough, and two by a large dairy undertaking. This is a reduction over the previous year. The milk sold is tuberculin tested and pasteurised.

Milk sampling has continued to be carried out on a rota basis; one hundred and twenty-eight samples were obtained and sent to the bacteriologist for examination, each being examined in accordance with the designation applicable to the sample.

Of the samples so examined, one failed the prescribed test, with follow-up work being undertaken and further samples obtained.

Three samples were submitted for biological test and proved negative.

Information was received from the County Council in two instances of Positive *Brucella* sp. isolated following bulk milk samples taken by them from farm premises in the Borough. Visits were paid, and with the closest co-operation of the farmer all milk was sent to a Pasteurising Establishment pending clearance of the offending animal(s) by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A total of one hundred and five pre-packed Milk Dealers' Licences have been issued to-date authorising the sale of milk under designation for the quinquennial period from 1st January, 1961. One licence may include for various types of milk provided it is intended to be retailed at the time application is made for the licence, and it is so stated.

Atmospheric Pollution

The department has once again been actively engaged in dealing with this problem in its numerous aspects, and whilst progress has been maintained the pace in dealing with the domestic pollution requires to be quickened.

It is pleasing to be able to report that in spite of the severe winter no complaints or other information was received as to shortage of smokeless fuel, although it could well have been that on occasion there was not available at short notice a particular type as requested by the consumer. Close contact was kept with the responsible officer of the Board regarding supplies, and at no time was there any report of shortage either of the basic fuel or of their premium fuel for the area.

There can be no doubt the wintry conditions made a great impact upon the public, not only in the need for keeping the house warm as possible without thought of any prejudice against smokeless fuel, but also upon the state and degree of pollution, for the longer the snow remained the blacker it became—snow white did not appear to exist in reality.

It has been felt for some time that the people were ready and willing to play their part in combating smoke pollution, with a number now enquiring as to when their particular locality will be under smoke control, and remark upon the slow progress when informed it may be some few years before taking place. A lot of work remains to be done in this sphere.

A changing pattern has been observed for a good while in the production of certain smokeless fuels which may require quite a new look and approach to the problem. This change if continued can have decided advantages and certainly be regarded as laying claim to the need for a national fuel policy. The question was posed by the Health Chairman at a conference in October of the year following an address given by an officer of the Ministry when he replied to the effect that the choice of fuels should be left to the consumer, who could select the type most suited to their needs. Recent events give the impression to the contrary by employment of these new techniques which could result in possible restriction of supplies, and the Ministry are looking into the position.

There is a wonderful opportunity for consideration to be given in all future development both Corporation and Private to utilise new methods in house warming and hot water services. There can be a saving both in costs and materials. Some new private development in the Borough has in point of fact provided a changing pattern which will be a definite asset to the occupants.

The four smoke control areas have now become firmly established with the fifth to come into operation on the 1st November, 1963. This area embraces some 1,550 dwellings, and will make a total of approximately 5,000 houses subject to smoke control in addition to other types of premises and buildings.

It is unfortunate to report that warnings were given in twenty-one instances relating to the burning of non-smokeless fuel. They arose generally from a combination of circumstances, but none related to shortage of approved fuel.

A number of householders in the areas are using non-solid smokeless fuels which again will further reduce emission of Sulphur Dioxide.

In response to a circular issued by the Ministry a re-appraisal of the smoke control programme was undertaken when it was reported to Committee that under present circumstances it would not be possible to complete smoke control for the whole of the Borough by 1972, as previously visualised, but that it would be 1977 before completion could be effected.

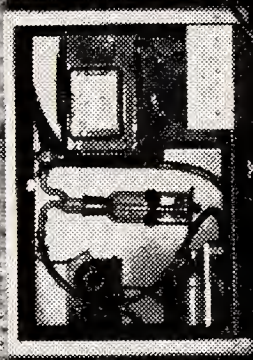
This information was subsequently submitted to the Ministry and was published together with that of other Authorities in the list of black areas as a Summary of Programmes CMND.1890—1962.

A request has been made in a subsequent circular for those local authorities taking fifteen years or more to complete the programme, to give further consideration whether it cannot be carried through more quickly.

Arrangements were concluded for the showing in the Civic Hall of the new film "Clean Air", a Shell Mex and B.P. Public Service Film, when invitations to be present were sent to all householders in number five area, as also to Women's Organisations throughout the Borough. The opportunity was also taken to have a question and answer period, and in this connection a panel representing the fuel industry was formed to reply as applicable. This event was quite successful with some two hundred and fifty people attending, and the accompanying photographs show the platform party as also the stand of the department which was included in the exhibition section. The support given was greatly appreciated, and in particular the members of the panel, one of whom had travelled a considerable distance to be present.



ROB-HIGH 071-ELLSBERG



ELLSBERG PORT BOROUGH CORREL
GAGE CONTROL AREA 14-3



The greatest difficulty now experienced in domestic smoke control is the problem of obtaining estimates from applicants for works of conversion in order to have local authority approval, and securing the completion of the work. This, despite the fact the amount of publicity that has been undertaken and the issue of circulars with other material. It calls for a great deal of time in dealing with this aspect as also the numerous queries that are constantly raised. Some people do the necessary work without requesting grant, whilst others do the work before approval is given, and then find no grant may be paid. This can be very frustrating, and in the eyes of the applicant another form of red tape. It is unfortunate, and some consideration should be given to amend the procedure as laid down in the Act.

Fifteen notices of proposal to install a furnace were received during the year and accepted by the Committee.

Problems associated with incineration have continued to occur and in every new installation a recommendation is made to the occupier of the premises concerned to secure an assurance that it will be capable of smokeless operation in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act. The main problem lies in the varying types of material to be burned, and is very complex, there being no ready-made solution.

Observations of factory chimneys as also inspection of industrial boiler plants has been made and close co-operation maintained. The emission of smoke is something that cannot be hidden, and as far as the district is concerned is readily pinpointed. There are, of course, certain limitations provided for with plant in industry.

Further consultations have taken place regarding pollution arising as a result of shunting operations by one Company, and it is hoped that very soon this problem will have been resolved.

The department is responsible for the operation of the Oil Heater Regulations, and in this connection a survey was undertaken involving some twenty-two premises when the requirements were fully discussed and a copy of the regulations subsequently delivered to each occupier.

The two daily smoke filter and S.O.₂ apparatus continue in operation with number one station now being sited in the Civic Way Offices on the Town Centre. This was agreed to after consultation with the department of Scientific and Industrial Research with whom the Council are a co-operating body. A further

station came into service following discussions held with an industrial undertaking in the Stanlow area, and their support is greatly appreciated. This station has been provided by the Company and is being maintained by them. Consultation is also taking place with another firm to endeavour and secure a further site in the same locality.

The area concerned is purely industrial and the recordings from number three station show an interesting comparison with the other two sites. Smoke pollution is considerably less, once again demonstrating the domestic problem. Both Council stations are situate in residential areas and the Town Centre except for several domestic buildings is virtually smokeless.

Smoke concentration recorded is generally considered as being the level of pollution within a circle of half a mile radius from the machine.

The readings from machines numbers one and two over a period of twelve months are shown on the table overleaf.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER and SO₂ APPARATUS—1962/63

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port No. 1 Site	113	89	30	49	27	70	168	313	247	376	289	133	Summer 63
Highest Daily Average	447	211	99	187	90	166	310	906	778	663	507	290	Winter 256
													Year 159

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port No. 1 Site	95	75	66	68	42	76	114	273	254	452	306	119	Summer 70
Highest Daily Average	319	212	180	245	103	236	192	648	848	705	529	292	Winter 253
													Year 161

DAILY SMOKE FILTER and SO₂ APPARATUS—1962/63

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	76	77	41	46	33	64	123	236	225	298	246	95	Summer 56
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site	95	221	125	226	105	141	340	644	560	694	477	237	Winter 204
													Year 130

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	90	63	55	55	42	80	109	249	252	438	267	117	Summer 64
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site	151	251	151	276	133	219	223	520	748	904	446	310	Winter 239
													Year 151

General

NOISE

In many instances noise is a complex problem requiring the attention of experts to advise upon the measures to be adopted, for very often the problem has occurred following a process of development, or of safety precautions undertaken by a particular undertaking.

Complaints from residents were received in respect of noise nuisance emanating from a factory, and remedial works were undertaken which greatly reduced the nuisance, and further work is still being considered.

The district to a great extent does not appear to suffer from industrial noise as to be a nuisance, except of course those problems occurring inside a factory, which are confined to the premises themselves. There are as is common with other districts many sources of noise which seem to be accepted as a necessary evil.

A Committee is at present considering the noise problem on a National basis, and its ultimate recommendations should prove to be of great interest.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the Borough. The works at Little Stanney were erected during the year 1933, and designed for population of 20,000, whilst the disposal works at Sunnyside Pontoon, known as the Town Works, are designed for a population of 7,000. An area is drained under the Manchester Ship Canal to the River Mersey without treatment.

The problem of the Rivacre Valley sewer and sewage disposal is still not resolved with apparently one or two matters outstanding, particularly those with the Rivers Board. It is understood work on the Rivacre Valley relief sewer has commenced and the embargo on construction of new buildings in the Sutton area removed. This cessation of building had been necessary due to the overloading of the sewerage system in that area.

Some flooding still occurs in various parts of the district after heavy storms, and consideration is again required to alleviate conditions. It must never be lost sight of that there is a potential health risk whenever a sewer becomes surcharged.

The conversion of pails to water closets at Ince has continued and will be completed during the coming year. This will mean in effect that except for one or two isolated instances, none of this type of closet will remain, and then only in those cases by virtue of no sewer being available. A grant is made by the Council of 50 per cent. of the cost of approved expenditure.

Improvement to two cottages in a rural part of the district, which at one stage appeared to have been withdrawn, were finally completed, thus reducing still further the number of pail closets.

Fewer complaints have been received in respect of pollution in the Ledsham area, and several joint inspections have been made with an officer of the adjacent district where the pollution generally emanates.

Complaints of choked house drains are referred in the first instance to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, when arrangements are made for the drain to be plunged and rodded—free of charge if proper access is available. Should this not prove successful in clearing the drain, then notice is served upon the owner concerned.

Ninety-one informal notices were served during the year in respect of defective drainage, etc.; all were complied with.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

A portion of the small River Gowy lies within the area and is bordered by oil works along its entire length in this Borough. It is tide-locked where it is syphoned below the Manchester Ship Canal to discharge into the River Mersey.

Pollution is evident, due to trade effluents from neighbouring industries.

There is also evidence on occasion of pollution in the Rivacre Brook which receives overflow from the Sutton Sewer. This in the preliminary proposals will be rectified, except for a short distance, and totally eliminated on the completion of the final phase.

The clean water effluent discharged from a factory in the upper reaches assists greatly in cleansing the brook.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The greater part of the district is provided with clean water closets, but on the outskirts of the town, where sewers are not available, some cesspools and septic tanks are in use. Only a few pails now remain.

One scheme for the conversion of pails at Ince was submitted and confirmed, subject to grant aid from the Borough Council. The amount approved and paid on completion of the work was £35, making a total paid to date of £279.

Inspections have continued of small sewage disposal plants with maintenance works carried out after service of informal notices.

The regular cleansing of cesspools is undertaken by the Council through the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, as also for periodic de-sludging of septic tanks. The service of emptying pails at Ince has now virtually ceased, and certainly will do so when final development of rehousing is completed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department; modern mechanised vehicles are in use, and disposal is by tipping.

All premises in the district, except for the paper sack scheme, utilise the standard dustbin, and the department enforces renewals, etc., together with the provision of dustbins to new houses and other premises.

Co-operation has been maintained with the department in the disposal of refuse at Pooltown Road tip. Routine disinfection against fly-breeding, etc., is carried out by the use of a pressure blower.

Refuse collection for obvious reasons is an important service in the field of public health, and necessitates a regular system of removal of all types of domestic refuse. Any failure to do so only results in odd corners and waste land becoming a dumping ground. The occupier who faced with the removal of a discarded bed or bedsteads is in a dilemma which in one way can be quickly resolved by them to the consternation of others. It is considered there is a need for a better understanding and of co-operation with the local authority.

Concern has been expressed in connection with accumulation of refuse at shops, particularly food premises, as also the complaints received of nuisance as a result of burning paper, cardboard, etc., from such premises. A scheme for payment in connection with the collection of trade refuse has now been inaugurated by the Council, and it is essential there shall be close co-operation with the department. The use of paper sacks can be usefully employed, particularly from a hygiene point of view, and are recommended wherever possible.

There are at present four industrial tips in use in the Borough, and several inspections have been carried out.

The industrial tip under planning control in the Westminster Ward has now been completely filled in, and tipping on this site of industrial waste has ceased.

A problem of dust emission again occurred at one tip during a spell of dry weather accompanied with high winds, and suitable measures were taken by the occupiers of the tip with satisfactory results following representations made by the department.

SWIMMING POOL

The Rivacre Swimming Pool is owned by the Corporation and has a swimming area of 1,567 square yards.

The water for filling purposes, commencing with the 1963 season, is being obtained in entirety from the Water Board's mains, being of the same quality to that of drinking water. There is a continuous bath purification plant embodying two horizontal air-scoured pressure filters with a circulation pump capable of circulating the total contents of the pool in a period of eight hours.

Several samples of water were taken by the department during the height of the season. These proved to be satisfactory.

Difficulties have continued during peak periods regarding litter, which seems to be a very difficult problem. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has, however, in operation a special arrangement for its collection during these particular occasions.

SCHOOLS

At the close of the year there were one County Grammar School, six County Council Secondary Modern, fifteen Primary, and four Denominational Schools in the Borough.

Four schools also use rooms at other buildings to accommodate overspill.

All are provided with individual water closet accommodation, etc., and washing facilities.

Head Teachers are notified of the occurrence of cases of infectious diseases in order to secure the exclusion of contacts for the necessary period.

The practice of carrying out disinfection has been continued.

PET ANIMALS ACT

There are three premises in the Borough licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, all in respect of shops, and are satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Borough Council is responsible to administer the Act, being the local authority as defined for this purpose. Four hundred and thirty-four inspections were made during the course of the year.

An application was received to operate a six-day week opening for certain trades, but the Committee were unable to proceed in the matter as the evidence available did not show or give reason to believe that the majority of the occupiers of shops in the classes affected were in favour of being so exempted.

The usual difficulties continue in respect of Sunday Trading, with several warnings issued during the occasion when inspections have been carried out on Sunday rota duty.

Every care is taken and recommendations made when new shop development is proposed, to ensure the provisions of the Shops Act, particularly welfare facilities, will be fully complied with, and some excellent schemes have been introduced. It is believed new legislation governing shops and offices is shortly to come into operation, and its implications are awaited with interest.

FACTORIES

The tables on the following pages refer to the inspections carried out in connection with factory premises, and show a decrease over the previous figures. It is hoped to rectify this position during the coming year.

There are now several factories on the Council's light industrial estate, including the new Municipal Depot which became ready for occupation during the year. The accommodation provided for the rodent control section is a decided improvement and appreciated by the staff.

There has been a continuation of factory development, necessitating the close attention of the department in respect of various matters applicable to factories and enforceable by the local authority.

Samples of water are obtained at periodical intervals for routine examination at three undertakings where approval has previously been granted. At one of the undertakings, where the supply is of an extensive and complex character, reports on samples are received weekly.

Close liaison has been maintained with this Company in surveillance of water supply, and a comprehensive programme has been agreed in relation to sampling.

The support and assistance afforded by the County Analyst in the examination of these water supplies is greatly appreciated.

OFFICES

Several inspections have been carried out in connection with office accommodation, and representations made as applicable. Plans submitted to the Council for approval in relation to new buildings have also been examined, with recommendations on occasion being forwarded to the developers.

The new office accommodation, together with other alterations affecting the various departments of the Council, came into being during the year, thus affording a better degree of centralisation than obtained previously with standards considerably improved for the staff. Common with other buildings of similar construction and design, however, the new offices have unfortunately brought some problems in their wake in the form of noise nuisance and heat glare. The latter has been somewhat ameliorated by the provision of sun-blinds which the Council decided to instal following a report by the officers.

New legislation mentioned in the section dealing with shops will also apply to office accommodation.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Several inspections have been carried out relative to the provisions of the Act, when it was ascertained that conditions were satisfactory and no further action was necessary. There are twenty-six holdings within the Borough.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of			Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	32	4	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding outworkers' premises)	13	3	—	—	
TOTAL	133	37	4	—	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	2	2	—	2	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7	6	—	2	—

Pest Control

RODENT CONTROL

Three rodent operatives are employed with a charge-hand whose part-time services are chargeable to rodent control. This staff has worked very efficiently during the year, and credit is due to them for the services rendered.

The spirit of co-operation built up over the years has continued, particularly with industry who are fully aware adequate control of their premises against rodent infestation is an all-essential service. This goodwill results in the local authority being able to discharge in this connection its statutory functions without friction, and is greatly appreciated.

Annual and clearance contracts have shown a further increase over the previous year, so that the staff have been fully occupied with inspection work and the taking of remedial measures.

A free service has continued in respect of rat infestation at domestic property, and advice is given whenever requested in any instance affecting mice.

12,935 inspections were carried out by the rodent operatives, with 1,265 poisoning campaigns undertaken. The total amount of "poison take", i.e.: poison and bait combined, on all campaigns was: Zinc Phosphide 52-lbs. 6-ozs.; Arsenic 30-lbs. 12½-ozs.; Mafantu 5-lbs. 3-ozs.; Warfarin 0.5 per cent., 51-lbs. 13½-ozs.

The formula prepared by the Ministry for the calculation of the estimated kill of the common rat when Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic are used shows that in respect of these two poisons in campaigns a total kill of 3,326 is arrived at for the year.

A test baiting of 10 per cent. of sewer manholes in the entire Borough were baited in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, and "no takes" recorded.

This was considered satisfactory and no further work in this connection was undertaken during the financial year 1962/63.

INSECT PESTS

A number of treatments have been carried out at industrial and other premises in relation to infestation by ants, cockroaches, etc., such work being undertaken on a Clearance or Annual Contract basis. Work in the case of domestic dwellings is done as a free service, and the complaints particularly of ants shows a considerable increase.

In respect of infestation with bed-bugs, the number of houses dealt with during the year is as follows :—

(a)	Corporation houses	.....	.....	2
(b)	Other houses	.....	.....	1
(c)	Number disinfested	.....	.....	3
(d)	Total visits	.....	.....	12

Infested houses were treated with liquid and powder forms of D.D.T. with satisfactory results. It is not generally considered now necessary to have woodwork removed in the bedroom to facilitate disinfestation, due to the residual effect of D.D.T.

A heavy infestation occurred of the Carabidae or Ground Beetle on waste land at the rear of Corporation dwellings in the Stanlow Ward, with the consequence that a number of houses and gardens became infested. Remedial measures were undertaken, but due to the difficulties of the problem only really resulted in ameliorating the position. A final extermination was impossible.

This infestation appeared to have manifested itself from a variety of reasons, one of which could well have been as a result of disturbance of the balance of nature. The beetles were only of nuisance value to householders as they do not live and breed in buildings; nevertheless they were of great concern because every part of the house was subject to invasion.

A close contact was maintained throughout with officers of Infestation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who had been consulted, and the help and support afforded by them was greatly appreciated.

Spraying with a suitable insecticide has also been carried out following complaints received of nuisance by mosquito and midge breeding. Whenever possible cleansing of ditches has been undertaken by the owners, although where new development is concerned it is essential that all ditches shall be piped.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH
COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT 1962

Dr. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
—— DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER ——

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES of the SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION ——— for the Year 1962 ———

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1962.

The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin. The total population has increased from 87,625 in 1961 to 90,801 in the current year. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

The Child Welfare Centre, the Day Nursery and the Adult Training Centre at Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port, were officially opened on the 17th March, 1962, by the Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Q.C., M.P.

The staffs of the respective departments at these Centres have established themselves during the year and all three departments are functioning satisfactorily.

Special mention should be made of the Adult Training Centre. This centre is pioneering this type of work in the administrative County, being the first of its kind. The existing Training Centres cater for the 5—16 age group. Since the opening the staff have been busy assessing the capabilities of the trainees, who come from the Wirral and South West Cheshire areas, and arranging for contracts of work of various types with local industry and with Cheshire County Council departments.

The importance of health education cannot be overstressed, as many preventative medicine measures rely on an educated public appreciating reasons for such measures as food hygiene, personal hygiene, reduction in smoking and like matters. Continued attention has been paid during the year to the development of talks and demonstrations at Ante Natal Clinics and Child Welfare Clinics by the Health Visitors in the current programme of health education.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and Members of the Committee throughout the year, and to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, and to Mr. R. J. Bernie, the Clerk of the Committee, and to the clerical staff for their earnest co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Divisional Medical Officer.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

REPORT for YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

N.H.S. Act, 1946 (Section 22)—

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The two Ante Natal Clinics continue as before at the Ellesmere Port and Little Sutton Welfare Centres. They are staffed by consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend these Clinics for Post Natal Examinations.

Attendance figures are given below :—

							New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	2243
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	100
Dental:								
PreNatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21
Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20
Dentures Supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS								
		ANTE-NATAL		Total		POST-NATAL		Total
		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.
Ellesmere Port	...	329		1747		72		72
Little Sutton	...	103		496		24		28
		432		2243		96		100

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows :—

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—

Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—

Friday morning each week.

MIDWIVES CLINICS AND PREPARATION CLINICS

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—

Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—

Thursday afternoon each week.

DENTAL CLINICS (EXPECTANT MOTHERS)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—

By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—

By appointment.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The attendances at these Clinics throughout the Division show an encouraging increase in 0—1 group. The other groups compare favourably with the previous year's attendances.

During the year a Clinic was established, on a fortnightly basis, at the Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton. This has been a most successful venture, with an average attendance of 40 children under 5 years for each session.

Total new cases and attendances for the Division :—

	New Cases.						Total Attendances.		
To 1 year	1331	11951	
1—2 years	—	1434	
2—5 years	—	1468	

New cases and Attendances at individual Clinics :—

							New Cases.		Total Attendances.		
							0—1	...	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	194	96	99
Christleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	629	154	125
Ellesmere Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	4559	263	211
Farndon	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	198	29	85
*Great Boughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	412	72	88
Huntington	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	274	76	50
Ince	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	53	8	1
Kelsall	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	432	132	106
Little Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	1980	162	151
Malpas	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	423	65	103
Overpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	501	51	14
Saughall	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	409	71	69
Tarvin	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	394	115	136
Tattenhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	187	12	19
Upton	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	1306	128	211
							1331	...	11951	1434	1468

*Commenced 22nd May.

Attendances of Children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics

	New Cases.						Total Attendances.		
Ophthalmic	38	102	
Dental Treatment (under 5)	137	148	
E.N.T. (under 5)	11	21	

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5),
4th Thursday afternoon in each month.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—
 Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5),
 1st Tuesday afternoon each month.

Community Centre, Overpool—
 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Ince—
 4th Thursday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Barrow—
 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.

Women's Institute, Christleton—
 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.

Memorial Hall, Farndon—
 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.

Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton—
 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Huntington—
 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.

Parish Hall, Kelsall—
 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Jubilee Hall, Malpas—
 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.

Vernon Institute, Saughall—
 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

The Vicarage, Tarvin—
 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.

Barbour Institute, Tattenhall—
 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Upton—
 Thursday afternoon each week.

Specialist Clinics for Pre-School Children and School Children
 are held at the following locations :—

DENTAL CLINICS (PRE-SCHOOL, SCHOOL CHILDREN)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
 By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—
 By appointment.

AUDIOLOGY AND SCREENING CLINICS

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
 Tuesday afternoon each week.
 School Children Monday morning alternate weeks.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—
 3rd Tuesday each week.

Rural Clinics—
 By appointment, as required.

WELFARE FOODS,

MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and proprietary brands, continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity, both at clinics and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry—National Dried Milk, 14,681. Cod Liver Oil, 1,253.
A/D Tablets, 1,502. Orange Juice, 12,028.

Proprietary Brands—Milk Foods, 10,386. Cereal Foods, 1,285.
Other Commodities, 4,664.

The figures for Ministry Welfare Foods have again shown a decrease over the previous year as follows :—

National Dried Milk 784, 5%	Cod Liver Oil 1280, 50%
A & D Tablets 684, 31%	Orange Juice 4654, 28%

Milk Foods in Proprietary Brands Section have shown a decrease of 1,080, 9%, whereas Cereal Foods and other Commodities have shown an increase 296, 30%, and 2,052, 79% respectively.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres :—

Welfare Clinics—Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Overpool, Ince, Barrow, Christleton, Farndon, Great Boughton, Huntington, Kelsall, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton.

Voluntary Persons—Duddon, Tilston, Waverton.

Proprietary brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional area.

DAY NURSERY, ELLESMERE PORT

The Day Nursery has had an unfortunate year from the point of view of attendances, being more or less in quarantine for almost the first four months of the year, firstly from an outbreak of Dysentery which lasted until April, followed by an epidemic of German Measles, the Dysentery outbreak affecting both children and staff. Towards the close of the year the Nursery was again affected by the prevalence of measles in the Ellesmere Port area during November and December. These occurrences had a marked effect on attendances. During the first quarter of the year attendances were only averaging a little above 30 per day; in the second quarter attendances improved slightly averaging 36 per day, although towards the end of this quarter the attendances had improved to 48 per day. The attendances during July, August and September were good, averaging slightly above 50 per day. In October the average declined to 48 per day, with a further decline, owing to the measles epidemic, to 40 per day in November, and 34 per day in December.

The hygiene and cleanliness of the Day Nursery caused some concern, and after a careful and thorough investigation the domestic staff were increased by one member working 15 hours per week. A Columbus Dickson scrubbing and polishing machine and an industrial suction drying machine were purchased to assist in overcoming the difficulties.

At the close of the year there were 60 children on the register of whom 46 were priority cases. In addition there were 168 non-priority children on the waiting list.

Aged				Daily Average No. attending.	Total Attendances.
0—2 years	.....	.....	.....	15	3512
2—5 years	.....	.....	.....	24	5917

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year: 1,864 (including 24 still-births) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

TRANSPORT

The Tarvin and Kelsall District Nurses' cars were fitted with reconditioned engines.

ACCOMMODATION

The following improvements to houses occupied by District Nurse/Midwives were carried out during the year:—

Saughall	.....	Internal Decoration	.....	£98. 17s. 6d.
Saughall	.....	New Furnishings	.....	£97. 4s. 3d.
Ellesmere Port	.	Internal Decoration	.....	£95. 10s. 0d.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for the Domestic Help Service again shows a marked increase over the previous year; 274 cases were attended during the year, an increase of 37 cases. The number of cases of continued need also shows an increase over the previous year, 169 in 1962 compared with 136 in 1961 and 112 in 1960.

The majority of the persons requiring domestic help are aged persons who by reason of their age, infirmity or illhealth, require a little assistance each day, or in some cases once, twice or three times per week. The number of hours supplied varies in accordance with the need of each case. In many cases the need for domestic help is a permanent one, generally for the remainder of the patient's life. In other cases the need is a temporary one, the patient waiting to be admitted to hospital or to one of the County Council residential homes for the aged.

The department works in close co-operation with the hospitals and the County Welfare Department in this connection, and everything possible is done to assist the aged, infirm, and those in illhealth.

The following is a summary of the cases of continued need at the 31st December :—

- 1 case has had Domestic Help for 12 years.
- 3 cases have had Domestic Help for 10 years.
- 2 cases have had Domestic Help for 7 years.
- 6 cases have had Domestic Help for 6 years.
- 4 cases have had Domestic Help for 5 years.
- 3 cases have had Domestic Help for 4 years.
- 19 cases have had Domestic Help for 3 years.
- 30 cases have had Domestic Help for 2 years.
- 48 cases have had Domestic Help for 1 year.
- 53 cases have had Domestic Help for less than one year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

- A—Number of new applicants 239 (of these 71 were cancelled).
- B—Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.62 101
- C—Number of cases attended during the year 274
- D—Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.62 169
- E—Number of hours Domestic Help supplied 59,533½
- F—Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases : £55. 12s. 3d.
- G—37 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.

Nine cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

In 5 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

In 2 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 1 Future Recovery case recovery of the accumulated balance was waived.

In 1 Future Recovery case recovery of the accumulated balance was referred to the Clerk of the Cheshire County Council.

In 9 cases arrears were cancelled.

In 10 cases the assessment was reduced.

The following is a statement of amounts accruing from patients during the year, and the amount collected from patients:—

Domestic Help Collection Statement, Year ended 31st Dec. 1962

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrears brought forward	230	4	8			
Less Credits brought forward	7	19	2			
	<hr/>			222	5	6
Amount accrued during the year				2149	5	7
				<hr/>		
				2371	11	1

Receipts during the year—

Cash collected by the						
Divisional Medical Officer	2046	3	11			
Cash collected by other sources	109	2	0			
	<hr/>			2155	5	11
				<hr/>		
				216	5	2
Less Cancellations/Refunds				4	13	11
Arrears carried forward	£214	14	3			
Less Credits carried forward	£3	3	0			
	<hr/>					
	£211	11	3	211	11	3
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTERCARE

Number of cases investigated in Division :—

(1) TUBERCULOSIS—

(a) No. of Forms C and A.C.4 completed	30
(Primary Investigation).	
(b) No. of Forms C. and A.C.22 completed	257
(Follow-up Visits).	
(c) No. of cases where patient has been found to have:	
(a) Removed from area	3
(b) Recovered	29
(c) Died	6

A visit to Farndon, Malpas, and Tattenhall, was arranged with the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board during the year, and the following details have been supplied by the Officer in Charge :—

		Farndon.		Malpas.		Tattenhall.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total number of	miniature examinations	65	67	77	107	67	67

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES DIAGNOSED

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchiectasis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neoplasm	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Abnormalities	... ..	—	—	2	2	—	—
Other abnormalities	... ..	7	5	10	6	7	12

(2) OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is effected, and in many cases Domestic Help is provided.

B—NURSING EQUIPMENT

411 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the need; in the first instance the loan is for three months, which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port; the following is an inventory of the various items held at the offices.—(Many of the items listed are out on loan).

Invalid Wheel Chairs	18	Sputum Mugs	2
Pillows	1	Sputum Flasks	12
Sheets, single	24	Linen Bags	4
Sheets, draw	30	Hoyer Hoist	1
Sheets, rubber/plastic	50	Special Toilet Seat	1
Air Rings	14	Dunlopillo Mattresses	3
Plastic Bags	4	Bed Cages	4
Walking Sticks	6	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm	4
Special Spastic Chair	1	Beds with Chain and Handle	3
Water/Air Beds	2	Inflatable Toilet Seat	1
Bed Pulley	3	3 & 4-Legged Walking Aids	6
Back Rests	14	Commodes	10
Bed Pans	40	Crutches	Pairs 5
Urinals	20	Fireguards	2

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items—bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C—HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- (i) At the end of the year there were 92 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.
- (ii) Number of cases in employment (Disabled Persons Act), Nil.
- (iii) The following details are given of handicapped persons assisted during the year (alterations and installations to property).
 - (a) A contribution of £50, or half of the actual cost, whichever be the lesser sum, for the provision of a downstairs toilet.
 - (b) A special toilet seat aid for a spastic child.
 - (c) A concrete base and carriageway, lowering of the kerb to facilitate the entry and storage of a motorised Invalid Wheelchair. Two cases.
 - (d) An extra handrail fitted to the stairs.
 - (e) A Bed Pulley, a Pulley in the Toilet, and a special Toilet Seat.
 - (f) A Ramp and Indoor Toilet.

(iv) **Disabled Drivers Car Badges**

The Badges are issued to severely disabled drivers who because of their disability have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The Badges are for the purpose of identification only, and confer no legal rights or privileges.

The display of the Badge on a disabled driver's vehicle will enable him/her to be readily identified both by the police and by other road users. This will help the police to assist them in parking and to exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

A condition of the issue of the Badge is that it should only be displayed when the vehicle is driven by the person to whom the Badge was issued.

There are 17 disabled car-drivers on the register.

D—SPECIAL LAUNDRY SERVICE

Three persons required the use of this service during the year. The scheme provides sheets (single and draw) for patients who are incontinent and are being nursed at home.

The laundry is collected by the Ambulance Service and taken to the hospital (Clatterbridge or Chester City) for laundering. A charge is made for the service in accordance with the income of the household.

E—SITTER IN SERVICE

One person was assisted with this service during the year.

F—CONVALESCENCE

Two persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

G—REHABILITATION

A young mother and her two children were sent to the Brentwood Rehabilitation Centre.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 541 persons on the register for chiropody treatment. During the year a further 158 applications were received, of whom 135 were granted treatment free of charge, 21 at half cost; 2 were not eligible. At the end of the year, there were 698 persons on the register receiving chiropody treatment.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance Benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternate months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised chiropodists the chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the chiropodist's surgery, the chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

The bulk of the persons receiving chiropody treatment are over the age of 65 years. The increase of persons on the register from 541 the previous year to 698 to the present year amply demonstrates the value and growing need for this service, especially to the elderly.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE, ELLESMERE PORT

Good progress has been made at this Centre during the year; the general behaviour of the trainees has been good, and they have shown much enthusiasm for the work they undertake. In addition to the many occupational therapy items, contracts have been made for the supply of mops, coat hangers, firewood, and the fitting of rubber washers on metal bungs. A diversity of work is continually being carried out in the manufacture and assembly of various commodities, such as stools, step ladders, rubber link mats, tables, basket work, rugs, linen including babywear, embroidery, housecraft, and Christmas decorations.

The training and productive capacity of the trainees varies in accordance with the IQ. and general adaptability. Many of the trainees are often surprised at their own ability to carry out their tasks, and show pride in being able to complete a job well done. The general atmosphere at the centre, and the social contact with other trainees is undoubtedly of great benefit to all.

A payment of 6d. per day attendance money was introduced in the June quarter, much to the pleasure of the trainees, and towards the end of the year a further scheme for the payment of a bonus to each trainee in accordance with his/her ability for work was arranged.

The following are details of attendance, etc.:—

Number on the register at commencement of the year	21
Number on the register at the close of the year	55
Attendances during the year	9009
Absences during the year	approximately 16% 1752

The Centre was closed during the month of August and during week ending 28th December for holidays.

The trainees attend the Centre Monday to Friday of each week, 9.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and are provided with a meal at a nominal charge.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Age Group	Number of persons who have received Salk Vaccine.		who have received Oral Vaccine.		
	One injection.	Second injection.	One dose.	Two doses.	Three doses.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Children born in 1962 ...	2	2	28	20	45
(b) Children born in 1961 ...	4	203	22	17	542
(c) Children and Young Persons born in years 1943-60 ...	6	242	12	12	296
(d) Young Persons born in years 1933-1942	5	126	4	2	129
(e) Others	17	274	28	31	696
(f) Total	34	847	94	82	1708
(g) Number of persons given third injections of Salk Vaccine ...					1718
(h) Number of persons given fourth injections of Salk Vaccine ...					102
(i) Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after	(1)	2 Salk doses	...	...	...
	(2)	3 Salk doses	...	...	...
					3396
					2524

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of Consent forms issued	.....	1840
No. of consent forms returned with parents' consent	.....	1781
No. of Children Mantoux tested	.....	1698
No. of Children positive to Mantoux Test	.....	431
No. of Children negative to Mantoux Test	.....	1245
No. of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	.....	1245
No. of Children given 12 months Follow-Up Mantoux Test		811
No. of Children given 12 months Follow-Up Mantoux Test and re-vaccinated	.....	4

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

A—VACCINATION

1. PRIMARY VACCINATION—

				Males.	Females.	Total
(1)	Pre-School Children	...	...	683	684	1367
(2)	School Children	...	...	378	323	701
(3)	Adults	...	...	224	419	643
Totals :				1285	1426	2711

2. RE-VACCINATION—

(1)	Pre-School Children	...	...	24	31	55
(2)	School Children	...	...	568	629	1197
(3)	Adults	...	...	1064	1332	2396
Totals :				1656	1992	3648

B—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1. INCOMPLETE—

				Males.	Females.	Total
(1)	Pre-School Children	...	...	73	56	129
(2)	School Children	...	...	1	—	1
Totals :				74	56	130

2. COMPLETED—

(1)	Pre-School Children	...	...	653	632	1285
(2)	School Children	21	24	45
Totals :				674	656	1330

3. RE-IMMUNISATION—

All Children	102	127	229
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C—OTHER IMMUNISATION

(e.g. : WHOOPING COUGH/TETANUS)

(1)	Pre-School Children	701	687	1388
(2)	School Children	...	...	23	27	50
Totals :				724	714	1438

STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN
THE DIVISION

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.62.....	231	70	301	215	54	269	446	124
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year.....	16	—	16	13	1	14	29	1
3. Number of cases removed from Register during year.....	19	1	20	18	—	18	37	1
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.62	228	69	297	210	55	265	438*	124*

*These figures are made up as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	.. 210	38	248
2. Chester R.D.C.	.. 141	37	178
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	.. 87	49	136
Total	.. 438	124	562

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1962

District	Disease																	
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Acute Poliomyelitis				Puerperal Pyrexia	Typhoid
													Paralytic	Non- Paralytic	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	63	89	4	3	8	13	453	451	—	—	1	-	-	—	—	2	—	1
Chester Rural District ..	14	12	3	2	3	—	21	14	2	—	-	2	3	2	1	—	—	1
Tarvin Rural District ..	—	—	15	6	1	1	27	19	7	4	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	77	101	22	11	12	14	501	484	9	4	1	2	3	2	1	—	2	2

ESTIMATES 1963/64

Estimates for the year 1963/64 were submitted, and the following is a summary of the items recommended to the County Health Committee for aproval and inclusion in the block estimates:

EXPENDITURE--

	£
Welfare Centres	4005
Day Nursery	2990
Midwifery	240
Health Visiting	40
Home Nursing	1400
Vaccination and Immunisation	1375
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2810
Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare	2250
Domestic Helps	15960
Mental Health Service	8845
Administration	8935
Payment of County Districts for Notifications of Infectious Diseases	250
	£49100

INCOME—

	£
Sale of Welfare Foods	2200
Day Nurseries	2000
Prevention of Illness - Nursing Equipment	5
Domestic Help Contributions from Patients	2000
Mental Health Service	3000
	£9205

THE 'ATOM' PRINTERS
-- ELLESMERE PORT --